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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado corporation;
 ORACLE AMERICA, INC., a Delaware
 corporation; and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL
 CORPORATION, a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

RIMINI STREET, INC., a Nevada corporation;
 SETH RAVIN, an individual,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:10-cv-0106-LRH-PAL

**PLAINTIFFS ORACLE USA, INC.,
 ORACLE AMERICA, INC. AND
 ORACLE INTERNATIONAL'S
 PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTION TO
 ADDRESS TOMORROWNOW AND
 CEDARCRESTONE**

1 Plaintiffs Oracle USA, Inc., Oracle America, Inc. and Oracle International Corporation
 2 (“Oracle”) respectfully submit this proposed jury instruction to address the issues raised in Court
 3 today regarding the damages evidence.

4 Oracle presented this proposed instruction to Defendants Rimini Street Inc. and Seth
 5 Ravin before it was submitted to the Court. Defendants declined to agree to an instruction.

6 **Oracle’s Proposed Instruction**

7 You are about to hear testimony concerning the damages Oracle claims it suffered.
 8 Oracle contends that its damages should include “lost profits” Oracle suffered as a result of
 9 Rimini Street’s allegedly illegal acts. Specifically, Oracle contends that it is entitled to recover
 10 lost profits based on the lost support revenue it would have earned from customers who
 11 purchased support services from Rimini Street.

12 Defendants contend that these customers would not have purchased support from Oracle
 13 for reasons other than Rimini Street’s allegedly illegal acts. Among other things, Defendants
 14 claim that, if Rimini Street did not commit those acts, Oracle’s customers would have chosen
 15 other third party support providers instead of purchasing support from Oracle.

16 You have heard evidence, and may hear more evidence, regarding TomorrowNow and
 17 CedarCrestone. In considering Oracle’s claims of lost profits, you must not consider
 18 TomorrowNow and CedarCrestone as available third-party support providers that customers
 19 might have chosen instead of Rimini Street or Oracle.

20 Sources: *IGT v. Alliance Gaming Corp.*, 2008 WL 7084605, at *6 (D. Nev. Oct. 21,
 21 2008) (only “acceptable *noninfringing* substitutes” considered in patent lost-profits calculations)
 22 (emphasis added); *VNUS Med. Techs., Inc. v. Diomed Holdings, Inc.*, 2007 WL 3096586, at *1
 23 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 22, 2007) (same); *Polaroid Corp. v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, No. 76-1634-MA,
 24 1990 WL 324105, at *13 (D. Mass. Oct. 12, 1990) *amended*, No. CIV.A. 76-1634-MA, 1991
 25 WL 4087 (D. Mass. Jan. 11, 1991) (when calculating lost profits, “[t]he inquiry [into substitutes]
 26 is quite narrow; acceptable substitutes are those products which offer the key advantages of the
 27 patented device but do not infringe”); *see also State Indus., Inc. v. Mor-Flo Indus., Inc.*, 883 F.2d
 28 1573, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (discounting “other competitors” if the court was correct that they

1 “were likely infringers”).

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3 DATED: September 23, 2015

BOIES SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP

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5 By: /s/ Kieran P. Ringgenberg

6 Kieran P. Ringgenberg
7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
8 Oracle USA, Inc., Oracle America, Inc., and
9 Oracle International Corp.
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